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BULBS and PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN

(Including tropical, sub-tropical, half-hardy and hardy subjects, also tubers and tuberous rooted plants, mostly for inside culture in the North and outdoors in warm climates.)

LAKE MONT GARDENS

Wyndham Hayward, proprietor

Winter Park, Florida, U. S. A.

The cultivation of bulbs, tubers and tuberous rooted plants is one of the most fascinating phases of horticulture, and interest is showing a steady increase in recent years, both abroad and in the United States. We have made a specialty of this class of plant material for nearly ten years, mostly sub-tropical and tropical in nature, but including many hardy and half-hardy items that are suited to the Florida climate, and which are also desirable for the north, either for outdoor gardens or as greenhouse or conservatory subjects.

We are always adding to our collection and are glad to hear from persons having rare and uncommon bulbs and related plants for sale or exchange. We have many items in too small quantities to list. If you seek anything not listed, write us your wants and we will give you the best information where you may obtain it if we do not have it ourselves.

All our bulbs, etc., are worthwhile horticultural subjects, standard varieties or novelties in the trade, and will prove of interest to the beginner or the experienced garden lover. Many of them are best handled in a greenhouse or conservatory in the north, and a large number are adapted to outdoor planting in warm climates. A few are better handled in pots, North or South, and only reasonable care and attention are required for the successful culture of them all.

We guarantee to send our customers good bulbs, plants, etc., and will make every effort to have them true to name and variety. We will refund money for any unsatisfactory items returned within ten days of receipt, or replace the same at the buyer's request. We cannot guarantee good **results** with our material in the hands of our customers, because so much depends on the skill of the purchaser and the treatment accorded the bulbs or plants.

However, in all modesty we can say that in many hundreds of orders over recent years we have had very few complaints. We want to please you, and have you like our bulbs. We believe that satisfied customers are our best advertisements.

In the discussion of the various subjects we have tried to present the essentials of cultural requirements or growing conditions which suit the individual plants and bulbs best. If you want additional information, write us, or by all means refer to Dr. L. H. Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture" and "Hortus". For some of the best color plates of various flowering bulbs and plants see "The Garden in Color", published by MacMillan, with notes by Louise Beebe Wilder. This book is the best piece of horticultural color printing that has yet appeared in America. The plates are from "Garten-schoenheit" distinguished German horticultural magazine.

(BULBS AND PLANTS—Continued)

Our terms are net cash in advance. We do all our own bookkeeping, typing, secretarial work, stenography, catalogueing, packing, mailing, etc., besides a goodly part of the weeding, digging, planting and fertilizing on our Farm. Therefore we respectfully request customers to note this policy, as it is the only one possible for us in the limited field that we have chosen, and under the circumstances of increasing labor, material, fertilizer and other business costs of the last two or three years. We have made our prices as low as possible for the small quantities that constitute the average orders. Carrying charges extra in all cases. Ten per cent will cover this item and we will refund any surplus. Otherwise we will ship express collect.

We guarantee satisfaction.

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HYBRID AMARYLLIS

"An Amaryllis in every home, and two or three in most", is not a far-fetched vision with the increasing popularity of these flowers in the last 10 years; garden clubs, flower show managements, public conservatories, commercial greenhouse men, and amateurs in all walks of life are turning to the Amaryllis for colorful, early spring bloom.

We have one of the best commercial collections of the bulbs in the United States and have a consistent record of blue ribbons and first class certificates at various flower shows, including shows of the American Amaryllis Society and the Central Florida Exposition. At the Southeastern Regional Amaryllis Show of the A.A.S. held March 23-24, 1938 in Orlando, Fla., we were awarded second place for total blue ribbons.

This year (1938) we are privileged to be able to offer for the first time a number of separate named varieties of hybrid Amaryllis, which are described on a special sheet, available on request. Prices on these bulbs range from \$1.00 upwards, for small to medium size "propagated" bulbs. The new methods of vegetative propagation of hybrid Amaryllis have been in use so few years that it is not yet possible to offer blooming sized bulbs of the named varieties, in most cases. However, with good culture these bulbs can be brought to blooming size in at least two seasons. We invite all interested Amaryllis growers to be the first in their vicinity to grow the new named varieties.

Amaryllis seeds: \$1.00 per 100, standard grade; 5c each, fancy stock.

We offer three grades of our seedling bulbs, as below:

Mixed colors, strong bulbs, of our excellent forcing strain, 2½ in. diameter and up, 35c each; \$30.00 per 100. These are blooming size.

Selected bulbs, blooming size, regardless of diameter, and all above 2 inches; \$1.00 each. These are picked out from thousands in bloom for good types and colors. They are above the average of ordinary mixed Amaryllis in shape and quality of flower and are of distinct beauty and decorative value.

Exhibition bulbs: as available, we offer flowering size bulbs of exhibition quality, fancy stock, and better than 98% of the average run of hybrid Amaryllis. These are mostly from carefully checked crossings from our finest breeding stock. Price \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Not more than one or two bulbs out of a thousand is good enough to make this grade. We propagate most of them vegetatively, and until the propagations grow to size will have very few on hand. Small propagated bulbs, ½ to 1½ in. diameter from this stock, \$1.00 each, and up. Descriptions furnished on request.

Pure whites of hybrid Amaryllis are very rare, and dark wine reds likewise. Salmon pinks are also par-

(HYBRID AMARYLLIS—Continued)

ticularly scarce, especially in good flower types. The best bulbs are often the slowest propagators vegetatively, and the pure whites are the most difficult of all under cultivation. We can offer as stock is available, pure white hybrid Amaryllis, seedlings, at \$5.00 and \$10.00 each, and occasionally bulbs of pure white or 99% without color but off exhibition grade in shape, at \$1.00 and \$2.00.

The culture of hybrid Amaryllis is very simple. Pot up the bulbs in the fall or winter, in a mixture composed of one-third sand, one-third medium rich garden loam, and one-third old, rotted cow manure. Add some ground limestone if the soil reaction is below neutral. Amaryllis like a soil PH of about 7.0 to 7.4. Put one inch of coarse gravel or broken crocks in the bottom of the pots for drainage. Water carefully until the bulbs bloom or start to grow. Give plenty of light and warmth. The pots can be set outdoors in the garden, sunk in soil to the rims, all summer, with watering as needed. In the fall bring them inside before frosts. Then the bulbs can be dried off in their pots under a bench or in a warm, dry part of the cellar until February, or they can be kept barely moist enough to retain the foliage during this period. Both methods give good results. Repotting should be done when growth starts in the spring. Established bulbs give the best blooms.

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HEMEROCALLIS (Daylilies)

The cosmopolitan Daylily is at home in Canada and Cuba, in England and Africa. It has found congenial conditions in Florida and some of the finest Hemerocallis display gardens are in New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. They are beginning to grow them in California and Hawaii.

In other words, the "perennial supreme" (to quote Mr. Betscher) is "arriving", and no garden in the Americas or elsewhere is complete without a few clumps of the better varieties and a long row or two of the old ones.

We believe our collection of Daylilies is outstanding in the Southeast among nurserymen and well up among the best in the country. We have taken great care in checking the proper nomenclature of our plants and will be glad to give any assistance possible to interested customers. In the last few years we have grown many hundreds of seedlings from special crosses, and the numbers of outstanding types that have bloomed for us have been surprising. We have used only the best and most distinctive varieties in our breeding, large or small, regardless of expense. Our efforts have been directed in part toward the production of new evergreen types, in order to make plants suitable for sub-tropical and tropical gardens, where absence of foliage in the winter months is a disadvantage.

Daylilies grow north or south, in part shade or sun, in any good garden soil and their only requirements are weeding, a little plant food, and sufficient water during the blooming period. Recently it has been found possible to grow them on very heavy land, indeed almost as aquatic plants. Under these conditions in Florida they grow with great vigor and beauty of foliage and flowers. On high sandy land in Florida they are not worth much unless heavily watered and fertilized.

We list below some of the outstanding varieties of the newer and better Daylilies which we recommend almost without reservation. We have bloomed these plants and feel sure you will like them. They are all different and most of them fairly distinct, some very much so. There are small and large types, showy or

(HEMEROCALLIS—Continued)

delicate flowers, gorgeous and gently beautiful ones. A collection of these varieties comprises the best in modern Hemerocallis, the output of the foremost hybridizers in this new field.

Daylilies in the new and better varieties are easy to grow and provide a long season of bloom. Even when not in flower most varieties are handsome plants, and the flowering season in Florida extends from February to October. We respectfully call your attention to our own introductions:

"Araby," colorful bronzy-gold type with wide petals and eye zones, \$5.00; **"Crown Prince,"** a seedling and smaller type of "Mikado", \$2.50; **"Ralph Wheeler,"** a fulvous "smoky" type on golden yellow, large flowers, \$5.00; **"Louise,"** dainty orange with pointed recurved petals and pleasantly full flowers, \$5.00; **"Aurillo,"** a light yellow gold of good substance and form, \$2.50; **"William Pelham,"** a distinct fulvous Daylily, with interesting brownish coloration, \$2.50.

We promise satisfaction with any of the above Daylilies or money refunded on return of the plants, after they bloom from established plants for our customers. Ten years ago the above would have created a sensation in the Daylily field.

Our 1938 introductions will be announced in the Fall.

GENERAL LIST:

CHROME ORANGE (T. L. Mead)	splendid rich orange type with spreading slender petals, slightly waved. Excellent texture***	\$ 2.50
OPHIR (Farr)	popular trumpet-shaped orange yellow	1.00
SUNNY WEST (Sass)	bold and handsome light gold**	4.00
HYPERION (F. B. Mead)	popular tall lemon yellow type	1.00
H. fulva maculata,	superior and showy fulva variety**	1.00
GEORGE YELD (Perry)	large flowered, pale fulvous, gorgeous***	1.00
IMPERATOR (Perry)	Interesting long petaled fulvous type	1.00
BARDELEY (Perry)	Typical Perry variety, orange red tones	1.00
Margaret Perry (Perry)	fast growing orange-red, very colorful	.50
H. aurantiaca major,	large open flowered variety, golden*	1.00
RADIANT (Yeld)	rich orange with excellent substance, form*	1.00
GYPSY (Betscher)	rich orange with fulvous markings*	1.00
LEMONA (Betscher)	one of the best light yellows*	1.00
DOVER (Betscher)	open orange flower of slender petals	1.00
Amaryllis*, J. R. Mann*, J. A. Crawford*, The Gem*, Mrs. A. H. Austin*, Golden Dream*, Mrs. W. H. Wyman*, Goldeni*. These are all Betscher varieties, and all good. The color ranges from clear yellows to deep gold through shadings of apricots and some of the varieties are rather similar. We offer a collection of any four of these varieties, your choice for \$3.00; our selection, \$2.00. Golden Dream, Mrs. W. H. Wyman and Goldeni are not evergreen in Florida.		
SOUDAN (Stout)	clear gold, wide petals, large flowers, fine*	\$ 2.00
MIKADO (Stout)	excellent orange with fulvous zones, noted**	1.00
CINNABAR (Stout)	fulvous shading on orange, try this one**	.50

(HEMEROCALLIS—Continued)

WAU-BUN (Stout) large unusually shaped yellow-apricot*	2.00
VESTA (Stout) fine rich orange with slight fulvous tone*	1.00
DAUNTLESS (Stout) large full flowers, one of the best***	3.00
PATRICIA (Stout) fine light yellow, firm, pleasing shape**	3.00
MIDAS (Stout) early golden type, poor in Florida	1.00
RAJAH (Stout) bold exaggerated fulva type, showy**	3.00
BAGDAD (Stout) colorful fulvous Daylily, nice shape**	3.00
BIJOU (Stout) fulvous colored dwarfer type, multiflowering**	2.00

We have a small stock of the following: Sonny, Linda, Circe, Chengtu, Serenade, Woloff and Vulcan, (Stout varieties) which we plan to offer next year. Reservations accepted. We also have Lady F. Hesketh, Iris Perry, Winsome, Dawn, Viscountess Byng, Byng of Vimy, Cissy Giuseppi, (Perry varieties) in small supply. Also Golden West and Hesperus (Sass); Duchess of Windsor and Eola (Traub); Cressida (Betscher); Calypso (Burbank); Giant Orange (Henderson); Hemerocallis multi-flowered hybrids; mostly in too small quantities to list. Inquiries invited.

Hand hybridized seed, from best Daylily varieties, 50c for 12.

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ACHIMENES

(pronounced a-kim'-en-ees)

These dainty and floriferous little plants are fast becoming better known and more widely grown in the United States, where they deserve much more attention than they have been receiving. They are easy pot plants for summer, for the shady porch or window box, and for the greenhouse and conservatory.

Their culture is fairly easy, and propagation is quite rapid. The only pests noted in Florida are red spiders, which may be controlled by spraying with water, or dusting with sulphur.

The plants grow from little tubercles or "catkin-like" tubers on the roots, which are planted about an inch deep in the potting soil during March and April. The soil should be a leaf mold loam, with some sand, and a small portion of well rotted cow manure added. An inch of drainage crocks or gravel should be placed in the bottom of the pots. The plants are related to the Gloxinias and Gesneras, but are more easily grown by the amateur. In Florida and the deep South, they may be seen in many gardens and decorating many porches during the summer months.

The foliage is handsome dark green or reddish green, and the flowers are profusely produced in season. The blooms range from pure white through purple, bluish shades, lavender, and more rarely pink, red and maroon. Achimenes are well known and very popular in England and on the continent, such firms as Suttons and John Peed's having long lists of excellent varieties in the greenhouse catalogues.

Careful watering is advised until the grower learns the requirements of the plant, but with adequate drainage, it is difficult to give them too much when they are growing actively and during this period they should never be allowed to get dry enough to wilt. In the late Fall the plants are dried off in their pots and stored. The flowers are round and pansy-shaped and have a long tube, and are utterly charming and beautiful.

Achimenes tubercles are available from December to April.

We offer several different colors and types, as below:

(ACHIMENES—Continued)

Florida Beauty: a floriferous purple-blue smaller-flowered type, easy to grow and fine for pots or window boxes, \$1.00 per dozen.

Purity: the best pure white variety, very beautiful, 25c each.

Magnificum: outstanding large purple variety, 25c each, 3 for 50c.

Pink Beauty: a rare variety, 50c each.

Galatea: large deep lavender, 10c each.

Purple King: a good rich color, 15c each.

Sutton's mixed, fine English varieties, eight for \$1.00.

All colors mixed, 15 for \$1.00.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These colorful plants are attracting the attention of more thousands of indoor and outdoor garden growers every year, because they have a direct fascination for the lover of beauty in nature's handiwork, assisted by man's hybridizing.

Fancy leaved caladiums are easily grown in the home, the greenhouse or conservatory, and make a good show in the north if planted out in a garden bed after warm weather has safely arrived. Large tubers, under proper treatment will make gorgeous masses of foliage which bring the spell of the tropics right into the locality where grown, even though a thousand miles away from Florida.

Caladiums like warmth and moisture, but should have good drainage. For the best plants, some protection from sun, wind and rain is best, north or south. They do not require a sweet soil, but like rather heavy earth to grow in, and in warm climates are subject to root knot nematode damage in light soils. For house culture the bulbs are sometimes started on a warm radiator in March or April, one bulb to a five or six inch pot or three to an eight inch pot. In the greenhouse greater warmth can be applied and specimen plants produced early in the spring.

A rich leaf mold loam, with some sand and also some well rotted cow manure added, suits them perfectly. Direct sunlight will sometimes injure the foliage of the more tender varieties, although most growers in Florida have their commercial plantings in the full sun. Half shade heightens the delicate shading of the colors, which range from pure white with green veins to the deepest purple-reds.

We have a choice collection of these tubers, including some of the outstanding novelties from European growers and most of the standard favorites.

They are easier to grow than most flowers, have a long season of color and display and are most useful for decorative pot plant purposes. The tubers are planted in spring and dried off in the late Fall. Water should be given sparingly when the bulbs are newly planted, but it is not easy to over-water the plants when they are in full growth. Chills or cold should be avoided.

We grow our bulbs on the best rich hammock soils available in Florida and have selected those types which make the most handsome showing and are of the easiest culture for the amateur and professional growers.

Below we list a few of the finest varieties which should be included in every good collection of the plants:

“Mrs. N. W. Haldeman”, one of the best, glowing pink and rose with green veins and borders. Vigorous.

“Pink Beauty Improved”, pinkish-rose with showy transparent type leaves, nevertheless vigorous.

“D. M. Cook,” vigorous, bronzy leaf, slightly waved and crinkled so as to be quite distinctive among caladiums.

“Gratiosum”, thrifty growing variety with creamy center and red and purple dots sprinkled on leaf.

(CALADIUMS—Continued)

“Scarlet Pimpernel”, classic variety, rather dwarf, and an excellent pot plant type; crimson-rose center with yellow green border.

“Candidum”, outstanding white variety, vigorous, with dark lines on stems; snow white with green veins.

“Fannie S. Munson”, rosy purple mottled leaf, very showy in full development. Extra good.

“John Peed”, fine rich red-centered variety with green border. Highly recommended. Distinguished from Triomphe de l’Exposition by black stem and heightened color of leaf.

“Hortulania” fine window-pane type, transparent rose or light red. Very showy and effective but does not make large bulbs.

“Rising Sun”, showy deep bronzy type with red spots. Very good.

“Edith Mead”, slender variety with white centered leaves, and green veins. Tall grower. Green border usually about an inch wide. Excellent.

“Spanish Flag”, a distinctive variety of great beauty, with green, yellow and red in its color scheme.

“Lance King”, interesting lance leaved type.

“Sadie A. Reasoner”, a gorgeous pink-blush colored caladium, very rare and attractive.

“Arrow and Lance” varieties in mixture: These are varieties from the collection of the late T. L. Mead of Oviedo, Fla., produced by the use of *Caladium albanense* and other rare species in hybridizing. They are very handsome and great novelties in any caladium collection. They are dwarfer types and mostly of marbled gray-green coloring, with blend of chocolate and cream. We especially suggest a trial of these fine types for your interest and pleasure in growing fine new things.

Other kinds we offer include Ruby, T. de l’Exposition, John Hachmeister, Rosy Glow, Rio de Janerio, Acary, Stromboli, Red Ensign, Alexander III, L’Aurore, Mead Pink, Thos. Tomlinson, Porto Rico, Dom Pedro, Blenheim, etc.

Prices on all our Caladium tubers, size, one to two inch diameter, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen, as many varieties as desired. \$16.00 per 100 in quantity. We guarantee to send out sound, selected tubers. Mixed varieties \$1.50 per dozen, same sizes.

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CALLA LILY RHIZOMES

We are large cut-flower growers of Godfrey semi-dwarf white callas, and the large standard white calla, *Richardia aethiopica*. Both of these varieties are easy to handle in pots and will bloom in the home or greenhouse under ordinary culture during the winter. In warm climates they can be planted in the open on rich land or in prepared beds.

Our bulbs are grown on rich hammock soil and heavily fertilized to produce strong tubers and abundant blooms for market purposes. Our calla flowers have taken numerous blue ribbons at flower shows in Florida, and at the Central Florida exposition for a number of years. We know the bulbs are good because we grow them ourselves, dig them and cure them ourselves and personally select every rhizome for sale and shipment.

The bulbs should be grown in the north in pots of rich but friable soil, which will drain well. It is difficult to make it too rich so long as water will pass through it freely. A one-inch bulb to a six inch pot or an inch and a half bulb to an eight inch pot is sufficient. The pots should be watered carefully until the rhizomes sprout, and watering must be frequent and plentiful after the blooms appear. In nature the calla is an aquatic plant. We dig and dry them off in May.

(CALLA LILY RHIZOMES—Continued)

We guarantee to send out as fine white calla rhizomes for the size as our customers have ever seen. In five years we have never had a complaint on our calla "bulbs".

Cured rhizomes are ready for shipment in July and August mainly, and usually through September or October.

Godfrey type: Rhizomes 1 to 1½ in. diameter, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 1½ in to 2 in., 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Aethiopica type: 1 to 1½ in., 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. 1½ to 2 in., 20c each; 2 in. and up, 35c each.

Richardia Rehmanni, the rare pink calla, and Richardsonia Elliottiana, the golden yellow calla, both fine pot plant subjects, are available from November to February. Pink, 75c each; Yellow, 25c each.

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GLORIOSA OR GLORY LILIES

These are fine tuberous rooted plants, climbing several feet by the tendrils on the leaves. They have L- or V-shaped tubers which are planted in spring for *G. superba* and any time the tubers are ready, in the case of *G. Rothschildiana*, usually spring or summer.

Gloriosa Roths. tubers may be planted outdoors in the North in May after the soil is warmed with good results. We have had reports on a plant which produced 22 blooms in a Connecticut garden in summer.

In warm climates they present no problem, but in the North they are most frequently (*G. superba* and *G. Roths.*) handled in pots. The tubers are laid flat and covered with two inches of soil. They want good drainage and a medium rich sandy loam. The vines should be tied to light bamboo sticks, or wire.

The flowers are among the showiest in the garden world, an amazing flamboyant red and yellow for *G. Rothschildiana* and a beautiful orange for *G. superba*. The bulbs are dug in the fall and stored warm and dry.

***Gloriosa Rothschildiana*, strong tubers, 35c and 50c each.**

***Gloriosa superba*, 35c each.**

We have a few "bulbs" of the related plant, *Saundersonia aurantiaca*, which produces little orange yellow bells on twining stems, from tubers, in summer. This species is from South Africa and is very rare and unusual. \$1.00 each.

We also have an unusual species of *Gloriosa*, intermediate in character between *G. superba* and *Roths.*, a purple variety of *G. Leopoldi*, which is a good plant. \$2.00 each in winter. We are experimenting with *G. Plantii* *G. virescens* and others.

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ZEPHYRANTHES---"Rain Lilies"

(Also known as Zephyr lilies, Fairy lilies and Lilies of the West Wind.) (Including for cultural purposes *Habranthus*).

For spring and summer flowers.

These are among the most worth while of all the small bulbs, and we most sincerely recommend that you try them. We have never heard of any garden lover disappointed with the results obtained from *Zephyranthes*, and once one starts to grow them, the end is far off, because there are species and species to grow and find delight in seeing bloom.

They are of easy culture for the most part, handling much like tiny *Amaryllis* (they do belong to the *Amaryllis* family). A few species, like *Z. Atamasco*, *Z. Treatae*, *Z. mesochloa*, *Habranthus texana*, etc., are somewhat difficult in cultivation, but with care can be mastered by the persistent amateur.

(ZEPHYRANTHES---"Rain Lilies"—Continued)

Strong growing varieties like *Z. candida*, *Z. grandiflora*, (until recently known as *Z. carinata*, and commonly sold as *Z. "rosea"*) *Z. rosea*, *Z. citrina*, *H. robustus*, *H. Cardinalis*, *Z. tubispatha* and *Z. macrosyphon* can be planted in masses in the rock garden, or in window boxes, porch boxes or pots, and most of them will give plenty of bloom during the summer and fall until frosts.

For the North they perhaps are best handled in boxes or pans, with good drainage and an ordinary Amaryllis soil. Most of them will stand more acid soil condition than Amaryllis.

The bulbs should be planted about March or April and allowed to grow with adequate watering. If left out in the open air after frosts are past, the bulbs will bloom after almost every heavy rain. We have observed six or seven separate flushes of bloom from bulbs of *Zephyranthes grandiflora* (*Carinata*) and *Habranthus* (formerly *Zephyranthes*) *robusta*, in a season and three or four from *Z. citrina*. In warm climates where the ground does not freeze, the bulbs can remain in the ground year after year and will multiply prodigiously in time, especially *H. robustus*. *Z. grandiflora* multiplies somewhat slowly, and *Z. citrina* only from large bulbs.

Zephyranthes and *Habranthus* bulbs are from one-half to slightly more than an inch in diameter for blooming size. Several bulbs should always be planted together for effect. In cold climates the bulbs or the boxes should be taken indoors into a light, cellar room or where the temperature will not be freezing, and dried off almost completely, late in September or October. Most varieties will retain some of the foliage in the winter. A few growers give them gladiolus treatment successfully.

There are interesting articles on *Zephyranthes* in the National Horticultural Magazine for July, 1935 and the Journal of the R. H. S. for April, 1937.

By all means, if Amaryllis are too large for you or if you do not have room to try them, grow some *Zephyranthes*.

We are listing below the species and hybrids that we have to offer, and have double starred (**) those we especially recommend:

Zephyranthes Atamasco, native to the Southern Seaboard, Virginia to Florida, difficult to grow, as it likes a very sandy soil and makes most of its foliage in the winter. Blooms early spring, the flowers large and white. Many variations in the species. 25c each. Superior types, \$1.00 each.

Zephyranthes Treatiae, native Florida species, much like *Z. Atamasco*, but not as large. 35c each.

***Zephyranthes candida*, the best known white, flowers in the late summer and fall, multiplies fast; 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

***Zephyranthes tubispatha*, rare West Indian species, flat leaves and white flowers. \$1.00 each.

***Zephyranthes grandiflora* (*carinata*) the largest pink type, very free blooming and easy to grow. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

***Zephyranthes rosea*, most dainty rose-pink of them all, blooming in late summer. Tiny flowers on six to eight inch stems. Rare species from Cuba. Charming in masses or boxes. An aristocrat. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

***Zephyranthes citrina*, rare West Indies species, the best, free-flowering golden yellow available. Quite easy culture. Utterly charming. Seeds freely. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

***Zephyranthes Ajax*, this is a supposed hybrid between *Z. candida* and *Z. citrina*, first reported from Italy. Very pretty straw-colored flowers, in summer and fall. Seeds well. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

(*ZEPHYRANTHES*—“Rain Lilies”—Continued)

***Zephyranthes macrosyphon*, rare species from Mexico, between *Z. grandiflora* and *Z. rosea*. Very pretty medium large rose flowers. \$1.00 each.

Habranthus cardinalis (a choice color) rare West Indian species. Salmon red type, of rather difficult culture. Price on request.

***Habranthus robustus*. Cannot be too highly praised as a garden bulb and even for cut flowers for the home. Vigorous and free-flowering, white and orchid-pink trumpets on one-foot stems. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Habranthus texana, interesting “copper lily” from Texas. A tiny bulb and shy little thing of none too easy culture until understood. Likes light soil, in Florida. 50c each.

For ease of classification, we list the Cooperias under the *Zephyranthes*, which they so much resemble. Cooperias are Texas rain lilies, requiring the same treatment as *Zephyranthes*. *C. pedunculata* is especially recommended and very much worth while. Easy culture.

Cooperia pedunculata, vigorous bulb up to 2½ inches, with gray-blue foliage. Flowers after every rain in late spring and summer. Seeds well, and will cross with *Zephyranthes*. Flowers white, upturned. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.

Cooperia Drummondii, less robust type, white, 20c each.

CRINUM SPECIES & HYBRIDS

The Crinums are large bulbs for pot or tub culture in the North or open ground where the winters are moderate. A few are half-hardy and stand the cold with protection to Philadelphia and St. Louis. All of them are among the showy tropical flowering plants and are also most useful in the greenhouse, conservatory or subtropical landscape planting scheme for their foliage, which is long and graceful.

They like a rich, well-drained soil, with plenty of plant food and moisture. They do not need to be dried off, but want less water during the winter. The Crinums belong to the Amaryllis family.

The most beautiful hybrids are:

“Ellen Bosanquet”; deep wine colored variety originated by the late L. P. Bosanquet of Fruitland Park, Fla. A summer flowering type, producing four or more vigorous scapes per season.

“Peachblow”; pinkish-white variety with fine rich perfume, originated by the late T. L. Mead of Oviedo, Fla. Blooms all the year.

“J. C. Harvey”; beautiful pink trumpets in summer. Said to have been originated by a horticulturist of the same name in California.

“Louis Bosanquet”; Powelli type hybrid, with pinkish-rose blooms and light throat. Very pretty when well grown.

“Powelli” variety Krelagei; the best light pink type of the well known old time hybrid Crinum. A delicate tinting and specially graceful shape of the flowers mark this variety as surpassingly excellent. Highly recommended. Small bulbs, \$2.00 each.

“Mrs. James Hendry”; sometimes we think this white variety with large umbels of handsome flowers having the petals well recurved, is the best of all. It is the origination of the late Dr. Henry Nehrling of Gotha, Fla., and was illustrated in the 1936 “Herbertia”. Small bulbs \$5.00 each.

“Mrs. Henry Nehrling”; is a hybrid of the J. C. Harvey type, having a fine perfume. Almost indistinguishable from Harvey, but slightly smaller in general stature. Summer flowering. Originated by Dr. Nehrling.

“White Queen”; a showy white Crinum hybrid, introduced by W. H. Henderson of California, and possibly a Burbank hybrid. Large trumpets, with much recurved petals, huge umbels. Flower texture very outstanding. Free blooming. Small bulbs, \$1.00 each.

CRINUM SPECIES & HYBRIDS—Continued)

“Empress of India”; possibly the largest flowered crinum, with blooms opening long petals widely to eight or nine inches or more. An evening and night bloomer. Purple rose stripe on white petals.

“Mrs. Sophia Nehrling”; a fine Crinum, illustrated in the 1937 “Herbertia”, having large umbels of white flowers and pinkish buds. The same type as Mrs. James Hendry, but not quite so outstanding. Small bulbs \$2.00 each.

“Cecil Houdyshel”; the standard in garden hybrids. Most useful and free flowering of them all. A deep pink hybrid of the Powellii type. Strong bulbs will give six to eight flower scapes a season. Large and showy.

“Powelli” variety album, white Powellii, and one of the best of the older hybrids. Pure white and large flowers. Beautiful under artificial light.

“Crinum Zimmermani” is a strong plant making large bulbs and producing large clusters of white flowers with pointed petals. Very unusual. Small bulbs, \$1.00.

Amarcrinum Howardii is a bi-generic hybrid between Amaryllis Belladonna and Crinum Moorei, having the habit of a deciduous Crinum, and flowers of an Amaryllis Belladonna type. They are most wonderfully perfumed, as are those of the Belladonna lily. It flowers in summer and is highly recommended as a first class pot bulb and garden plant for ornamental use. Try this one. Small bulbs, \$1.00 each. Larger \$2.00 each.

(Most Crinum flowers are at their best from 6:00 p. m. until 10:00 a. m. the following morning, and tend to droop in strong sun.)

Of the Crinum Species we recommend:

Crinum Moorei, possibly the most beautiful of the species. An old favorite, liking some shade and having dainty clusters of pink flowers.

Crinum Asiaticum: fine umbels of white flowers with linear petals. Large bulbs. Extra good for landscaping.

Crinum Amabile, similar to Asiaticum except for color of flower, which is purple-rose and white striped.

Crinum Scabrum, brilliant scarlet-purple stripes on white, open flowers like an Amaryllis. Very colorful and a good seeder.

Crinum Longifolium, normal type with rose-purple stripe on each petal. Hardest of the Crinums, and while not as showy as some, very useful and a free blooming variety. One bulb will produce five scapes when established. An old time variety and used in many hybrids. Seeds freely. We also have the white variety of this species. Both kinds have attractive grey-green leaves.

Crinum Kirkii, Erubescens, Virginicum, Fimbriatum, Kunthianum, Zeylanicum and Campanulatum are all additional species of the general “milk and wine” lily type, of which C. longifolium and C. Zeylanicum, the Florida “milk and wine lily” are the extremes. Virginicum is very good, being a large-flowered hybrid, reportedly. C. Zeylanicum is colorful and easy, and likes well drained soil. C. fimbriatum has more open flowers. Mostly summer blooming.

Crinum Giganteum, white cup-shaped flowers with dark anthers, very distinct type of Crinum (not extra large by any means) and tends to be winter-blooming, \$1.00 each.

“Giganteum Hybrid”, is a variety of the Giganteum type we have that may be C. podophyllum, and which we offer at 25c each. Summer blooming.

Crinum Americanum, difficult in pots. \$1.00 each.

Prices on Crinums: Hybrid Varieties, (except as noted above). Small to medium sized bulbs, 50c and \$1.00 (1½ in. diam. and up.)

Species: medium to large sizes, 50c, \$1.00 and up.

All these bulbs will bloom in one or two years under good culture. Prices on large or specimen blooming size bulbs on request.

WATSONIAS

The Watsonia is a gladiolus cousin or sister. It makes large bulbs much like those of a gladiolus, (corms) and these are planted in August or September or later, outside in warm climates, or indoors in the greenhouse or conservatory where there is head room. They may grow six or eight feet tall under the best cultivation, but ordinarily are about the same as gladiolus. Any good gladiolus soil will suit them, rich in leaf-mold.

The leaves are produced in the winter, and the blooms start in December or January with the earliest varieties. There are a dozen interesting species and many fine hybrids. The flowers are more open than the gladiolus, usually from two to four inches across, with even rounded petals.

Sometimes the stems grow curved, which adds to the grace of the spikes when used in flower arrangements. As a cut flower the effect is stunning, the colors ranging from pure white to magenta and purple, with some very handsome pinks and rose-purples. In the deep South and California they can be left in the ground from year to year as perennials, as the leaves make a handsome landscape effect. A few varieties lose their leaves in summer, notably *W. marginata*, which is the only perfumed species noted, and is quite distinct in other ways.

We have a collection of mixed types, from the best varieties of Mrs. Bullard and the Australian hybridizers, strong bulbs, 10c each. Selected varieties, in pinks, reds, oranges and magentas, 25c each. Pure white, 10c each when available.

Watsonia "Dazzler", excellent garden plants making large clumps, blooming through the year, 50c each.

Watsonia bulbifera, copper colored, easy \$1.00 per doz.

Watsonia marginata, 25c each.

Watsonia Beatricis, 25c each.

AMARYLLIS RELATIVES

Hippeastrum equestre—“Florida Amaryllis” 20c each. *Hippeastrum rutilum* var. *fulgium*, 50c each. *Hippeastrum advenum* var. *miniatum*, dwarf red Amaryllis, 25c each. *Hippeastrum advenum*, pink variety, 25c each. *Hippeastrum “Johnsonii”*, probably a *H. reginae* type, 25c each.

Cyrtanthus sp., tiny South African Amaryllids, 50c each.

Amaryllis Belladonna, the Belladonna lily, 25c each.

Eucharis grandiflora, de luxe winter flowering pot bulb, 50c each.

Haemanthus multiflorus, showy African bulb, the “Blood Lily”, of easy culture like Amaryllis, small bulbs, \$1.00 each, large bulbs, \$3.00. *Haemanthus King Albert*, German hybrid, *H. Katherinae* type, \$10.00 ea.

Lycoris squamigera, hardy “blue” Amaryllid, \$1.00 each. *Lycoris* sq. var. *purpurea*, purple flowered variety, \$1.00 each. *Lycoris radiata*, (Southern “Guernsey Lily”,) fine, 25c each. *Lycoris aurea*, “hurricane lily” of St. Augustine, \$1.00 each.

Leucojum vernum, hardy spring flowering bulb, pretty, 10c each. *Narcissus* (Polyanthus type) Grand Monarque variety, fine and late, 10c each. The Pearl, excellent early variety, 10c each.

Sprekia formosissima, striking red, Mexican bulb, 25c each.

Agapanthus umbellatus, showy blue waterside or tub plant, 50c each.

Clivia miniata hybrids, showy conservatory plants, \$1.00 each for young plants, of good stock. Blooming size plants, \$5.00 up.

Hymenocallis tenuiflora, easy, showy, improvement on *H. caribaea*, \$1.00 each; *H. caribaea*, 50c each; We have several other species, identity unknown, at 50c and \$1.00 each.